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CANADIAN

Welfare

5 *Robert*

December 1

	PAGE
The Year in Retrospect	1
Postal Reform Overdue	2
Nova Scotia's In-Service Training Program	11
La Societe de L'Aide a L'Enfance	15
Artists and Artisans in the Making	19
Essentials in Adoption Service—Part II	24
Family Life Service	27
Building Communities	31
Book Review	35

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The Canadian Writers' Council

Was founded in Ottawa in 1935 as the result of a National Conference of Child Welfare Workers,
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OBJECT

(1) To create throughout the Dominion of Canada an informed public opinion on problems
in the field of child welfare.

(2) To conduct the promotion of standards and services which are based on scientific principles
and which have been found effective in practical experience.

ACTIVITIES

(1) The production and publication of literature, any system of lectures, addresses, radio
and film material, etc., and general educational propaganda in social welfare.

(2) Conferences. (3) Field studies and surveys. (4) Research.

MEMBERSHIP

The membership includes two groups, Association and individual.

(1) Organization membership shall be open to any organization, institution or group having
the purpose of Canadian child welfare, whether or its past concerned in their programme, or
of co-operation in other aspects of the programme.

(2) Individual membership shall be open to any individual interested in the welfare of the
child, upon payment of the fee, whether that individual is or was, or may be, employed in
Canada or else.

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The Year in Retrospect

THE year 1943 will go down in the annals of welfare development in this country as the year of planning. No previous period has ever produced such a wealth of evidence that Canadians are determined to substitute orderly progress for chaotic growth in the formulation of future social service policies.

The scanty literature on welfare services and problems in Canada has been substantially enriched by the respective contributions of Dr. Marsh in his report on SOCIAL SECURITY FOR CANADA, of Dr. Cassidy in his SOCIAL SECURITY AND RECONSTRUCTION, and, towards the year's end, of Dr. Charlotte Whitton in her commentary on the Marsh report and counter proposals, entitled THE DAWN OF AMPLER LIFE. To this list,—already an impressive one in terms of Canadian social welfare literature,—should be added the contributions of the Heagerty Committee on Health Insurance, the proceedings of the Social Security Committee of the House of Commons, and the work of the Committee on Demobilization and Rehabilitation, whose secretary, Robert England, has dealt with much of the planning in connection with discharged war veterans in an impressive volume, DISCHARGED, covering a field of welfare organization which social workers and agencies are prone to overlook completely.

As the year draws to a close there are other developments of significance which may be noted. First of all the fact that Mr. England has resigned as secretary of the Committee on Demobilization and Rehabilitation, after drawing together the main outlines of that committee's work, indicates that plans for this phase of our post-war program are now about completely laid, at least in their broad outline; secondly, the James Committee on Reconstruction has either submitted already, or is about to submit, its summary report on the over-all phases of post-war reconstruction to the Prime Minister. Before this page is set in print the people of Canada may have heard a statement from the Prime Minister outlining the main aspects of government policy in this connection.

So far, so good, with plans, official and unofficial, for post-war development on the national scale. Now the impact of this activity seems to be having its effect on the provincial level as well: for two provinces, Ontario, and Nova Scotia, are known to have had a formal survey of their provincial social services undertaken within the past two months; and Manitoba is contemplating it within the near future. The year 1944 will probably see this list increased as other provinces, working through their post-war Reconstruction Committees, turn their attention from the economic phases of the problem to the social aspects of their post-war future.

But most important of all, 1944 should see at least the beginning of our efforts as a nation to translate these plans into concrete action. If action does not follow planning, then surely the year 1943 has been largely wasted. With such an investment in "good intentions" at stake, the forthcoming session of the Canadian House of Commons, together with the meetings of the various provincial legislatures, may well be, in terms of Canada's post-war social service structure, the most significant ever.

Penal Reform Overdue

A Symposium

One of the most serious problems facing governments and public spirited citizens today is the whole question of gaols and penitentiaries; the standards of training given in them, equipment and personnel, probation, parole and readjustment to community life, and all the other angles surrounding the incarceration of offenders as a deterrent or as a punitive measure. All too rarely does the public recognize a third important objective—that of overcoming anti-social behaviour and providing incentives and direction into the pathway of good citizenship.

In an effort to provide for its readers a cross section of the thinking of people well informed in the field of penology and well versed in methods of dealing with offenders, WELFARE has posed three questions to three people in different areas of Canada who might be expected to have definite views on this subject, and should be able to speak authoritatively.

The persons to whom the questions were directed were Mr. Allan Fraser, at present Judge of the Family and Juvenile Courts of Ottawa, and formerly Secretary of the Royal Commission to Investigate the Penal System of Canada (1938), the Chairman of which was Mr. Justice Archambault;

Rev. J. Dinnage Hobden, Executive Director of the John Howard Society, Vancouver, whose organization has given leadership for all of Canada in the penal field, and is best known in connection with its advocacy of the Borstal System in British Columbia (now unfortunately temporarily discontinued as a war measure); and

Mr. Christian Smith, a former newspaper man, who until recently was most active in prison reform in Saskatchewan. He was Secretary of the John Howard Society in Saskatoon and a member of the Advisory Council of the Canadian Penal Association. Mr. Smith is now with the staff of the Health League of Canada.

The questions presented were as follows:—

1. Is it important that something should be done about penal reform and the implementation of the Archambault Report during the war years; if so, why?
2. What things could be undertaken as interim steps during the war period to improve the present situation?
3. What are the important long-term objectives which should be kept in mind for the post-war period?

JUDGE FRASER

The answers to these three questions are so related to each other that I propose to give them collectively instead of in three parts.

The Archambault Commission report was presented to the Federal Government in June 1938. One of its major recommendations was that "A Prison Commission, composed of three members removable only for cause, should be appointed with full authority over the management of penitentiaries. . . ." On June 28th, 1938, the then Minister of Justice, the late Right

Honourable Ernest Lapointe, introduced a resolution in the House of Commons having for its purpose the amending of the Penitentiaries Act to provide for the appointment of just such a commission to supersede the present set-up of a Superintendent and inspectors. By such action the Minister and the Government obviously approved of the Commission's recommendation.

The legislation asked for was passed in 1940 but despite the importance attached to it as just stated, and although the situation has grown more serious every day,

no Commission has yet been appointed and the Penitentiaries Branch has been administered since by an ever increasingly depleted staff.

**APPOINTMENT
OF COMMISSION**

It therefore necessarily follows that the first important thing which should be done is the immediate appointment of this Commission. If this were done it could at once commence a study of the findings and recommendations contained in the Archambault Report, and acquaint itself with conditions as they exist in our penitentiaries today. The Archambault Commission, for example, strongly recommended a complete reorganization of prison industries and its report showed conclusively how our Federal prison system had lagged far behind those in some of our own provinces and in countries such as England and the United States. If this recommendation had been adopted in 1938 I am satisfied that by now not only would Canada have saved a very large sum of money in the manufacture of war essentials, but, what is perhaps more important, many prison inmates would have received very valuable training and experience which would have enabled them, on their release (which in many cases could have been hastened for this reason) to have obtained useful remunerative positions in war industries and thus have prevented them from again returning to criminal pursuits. It is not too late to introduce such a scheme.

REHABILITATION

Another major recommendation

of the Archambault Commission, which should receive immediate consideration, is the question of the rehabilitation of prisoners. All prisoners sooner or later return to society and they must be given some assistance at that time to enable them to readjust themselves to their new surroundings and obtain honest work to support themselves and their dependents. In England, whose prison system is regarded as a model by other countries, the Government, years ago, realized its responsibility did not end when the prisoner was convicted and sent to prison, but really only started there. It will suffice to say that practically nothing is done by the authorities in Canada to indicate that they accept this responsibility and act accordingly. Until this policy is changed, our recidivism figures will increase from year to year for if the reformed prisoner is not given a chance on his release to earn an honest living he will, of necessity, be forced to earn it dishonestly.

In this connection I believe a campaign should be launched by our Churches and other public organizations to educate the public to the urgent necessity of giving the released prisoners another chance. Compared to some countries it is astonishing to note the attitude of the Canadian public towards these unfortunates. Many Canadian men and women, boys and girls, revert to crime due solely to society's utter indifference to their need of assistance. And surely our Churches, when surveying their missionary fields, should by

now be aware of this one right at their doors whose occupants are not foreigners but Canadian men and women.

The late Lord Hewart of Bury, during the time when he held the eminent position of Lord Chief Justice of England (and what higher authority or more experienced person could be found) summed up this whole situation and set out clearly society's duty in these challenging words:—

"It would be grotesque and silly to imagine that the duty society owes to them is completed when imprisonment is ended. It is then that the real struggle begins. How often have I heard it said of men and women that their real punishment begins on the day they go out of prison.

"When you think of the number in prison who might very well not be there and the number outside who might very well be in, there is no great difficulty in ascertaining the kind of duty which society owes to those who are unfortunate to be inside. I often wonder when I see prisoners in the dock or in a penal establishment, whether the people outside the prison are really worth the sacrifice which they compel the people in prison to make.

"No doubt the prison, with all its appalling faults, is necessary until we can find a better substitute. But at least society does owe to these unfortunate persons—some are no doubt wicked—but all are unfortunate—the duty of helping them as far as may be."

There is one other major recommendation of the Archambault Commission which I think should be given immediate consideration by the Federal Government, namely, that—

"1. The Canadian penal system should be centralized under the control of the Government of Canada, with the federal authorities taking charge of all

the prisons in Canada, the provinces retaining only a sufficient number to provide for offenders against provincial statutes, prisoners on remand, and those serving short sentences.

2. An immediate conference between the federal and provincial authorities should be held with a view to obtaining the full co-operation of the provincial authorities in putting the recommendations of the Commission into effect."

I think it is agreed that if we are to get anywhere with our classification of prisoners, which is so necessary, and to provide for uniform treatment throughout Canada, our penal system should be under one control, namely, the Federal Government. It is not necessary for me to elaborate on this point as a study of what has been accomplished in England, where every prison and correctional institution is under the management and control of the Board of Prison Commissioners, will show the numerous advantages of this suggestion and the splendid results obtained therefrom. This necessarily would mean conferences with the various provincial governments, all of whom at present maintain prison systems, but I do not believe that there would be any difficulty in obtaining the full co-operation of the latter.

This is particularly necessary if we are to set up in Canada a system modelled after the world famous Borstal System in England for the treatment of young offenders. At the present time, in most of our provinces, provision has been made for special treatment of Juveniles under the age of sixteen

years, as it was considered that such persons should not be treated as criminals but should be given some correctional treatment to avoid their becoming criminals. Unfortunately, however, as soon as they become sixteen, or eighteen years of age in some provinces, they cannot be dealt with as juveniles and accorded this special treatment but must appear in our police courts and higher courts, along with older and more mature criminals, and if given a prison sentence they are confined in gaols, reformatories and penitentiaries where they mingle with the worst criminals in the country and too often, as a result of this experience, are confirmed criminals themselves by the time they have finished their sentence.

In this connection I would like to repeat the remarks of Mr. Justice R. S. Robertson, Chief Justice of Ontario, on the occasion of an address given by him at a special University of Toronto convocation in which he said that when he took his place on the Bench it shocked him to see how many boys of twenty years or younger were involved in serious crime, and that—

"It was not only the existence of so much crime among youth which disturbed me, but also our comparative helplessness to do anything about it that held out hope of improvement", and "Some provision for reformation of offenders under sixteen has been made, but older boys were put in institutions where there were confirmed criminals and no provision was made by education or training to fit them for a new mode of life." His Lordship continued, "In the main, those found in the criminal class joined it when young and really have no other way of life."

Statistics show that most of the criminals appearing in our courts today, especially those charged with serious crimes, are in the age group from sixteen to twenty-four, and the numbers in this group are increasing, particularly at the present time. England decided many years ago that these young offenders should be given special treatment in order to correct them before they became habitual criminals, and that in order to do this they should be segregated from the older criminals in special institutions. As a result the Borstal System was inaugurated and now, after over thirty years' experience, the authorities there are satisfied that this has resulted in preventing thousands of English youths from becoming habitual criminals and instead have been made good citizens. Such a system must be set up in Canada to obtain the same results.

To put such a system into effect in Canada would necessitate setting up several institutions in various parts of the Dominion. I would like to suggest that the Federal Government undertake this special treatment of young offenders between sixteen and twenty-three years of age, and by so doing keep in step with the Governments of England and the United States.

It is conceded that
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY juvenile delinquency is on the increase in Canada, as well as in the United States and in England, and the police authorities in these countries are seriously concerned

about it. In England, during the first year of the war, juvenile delinquency increased by over forty per cent, and when the English authorities became aware of this, with characteristic energy they immediately started to take the necessary steps to remedy this situation. As a war measure, many schools and institutions, where such delinquents were confined for treatment, had been taken over by the military authorities, and these were returned to be used for the purpose for which they were originally built. In Canada, the same course has been followed and many of our finest institutions where juvenile delinquent boys and girls were held for treatment have been turned over to the military authorities. In Ontario, for instance, the only Industrial School for Protestant boys is situated at Bowmanville. Shortly after the beginning of the war this institution was taken over by the Federal Government for German prisoners of war, and inadequate substitute arrangements were set up with the result that today Ontario juvenile courts are handicapped in the treatment of difficult boys. The splendid training school for girls, at Galt, Ontario, is now being used by the W.R.C.N.S. Surely it would be possible for the military authorities and the Federal Government to obtain other quarters and return these institutions to the province so that our juvenile and other courts could utilize them.

There are many other steps which could and should be taken

now both by Federal and provincial authorities, but which space will not permit me to discuss here. A study of the Archambault Commission Report will, however, enlighten anyone who desires to be enlightened, and will indicate what these steps are and how and why they should be given serious consideration if Canada is to keep abreast of the times in its proper treatment of its prisoners.

REV. J. D. HOBDEN

It is most important
 1. ACTION that steps be taken
 NECESSARY now to meet what was
 a grave need in 1938 and still remains a greater need in 1943.

Britain has taken steps to strengthen her penal services during wartime and her example should be both admired and followed. Ominous signs already appear on the social horizon. Urban overcrowding, child neglect, illegitimacy, juvenile delinquency and youthful recidivism all point as warning signals of things to come. In spite of preventive services an era of lawlessness inevitably follows a period of wartime strain. Now is the time for consolidating and strengthening our position to cushion the blow that will inevitably fall, lest the tragedy of confusion follow, it may be, a sudden war cessation, and the nation is caught unready and unprepared.

The hour is *urgent*—now is the time to strengthen our stakes—if even yet it is not too late. The years of 1938 to 1943 can never be recovered as years of opportunity in the prison reform field.

2. INTERIM STEPS

The first thing which needs to be done is to awaken the government to a sense of the grave and urgent need in the penal field. If the situation in 1938 was so serious as to warrant a Royal Commission, it is more so now since conditions have been aggravated by the war. Complacency in high places in this field should not and cannot be tolerated any longer.

Our preventive machinery should be overhauled in keeping with the Royal Commission's recommendations. Existing Juvenile and Family Courts should be reviewed to secure a maximum of efficient service with a view to resisting any delinquent trends amongst our juveniles and such courts, if non-existent in the large centres, should be immediately set up.

Probation services should be established in the Police and Superior Courts of Canada as an effort to aid the first offenders, particularly the youthful offenders, and to offset youthful recidivism.

In the penitentiary system of Canada certainly a real effort could be made to rid it of its unenviable reputation of being still largely a system of retribution and not one of reform.

To aid this, a scheme of segregation based on a well conceived plan of classification should be applicable to the whole Canadian system. This would not only take care of youthful offenders in prison and penitentiary, but the large accidental, occasional and reformable criminal group as differentiated from the habitual or incorrigible. Quoting the Royal Commis-

sion Report of 1938,—“The task of the prison should be, not merely the temporary protection of society through the incarceration of captured offenders, but the *transformation* of reformable criminals into law abiding citizens and the prevention of those who are accidental or occasional criminals, from becoming habitual offenders.”

This segregation in turn should be linked with a program of educational and vocational training based on individual aptitudes and needs. In such, ambition could be aroused, spirits revived and seemingly wasted years become periods of preparation for a useful life in post-prison years, and would greatly aid in rebuilding morale and self-respect again.

All this in turn hinges on the staff personnel of any penal institution. Every member of a prison staff should be selected and trained for his particular job in the institutional program. Details for such a staff training project for the West were submitted some time ago to Ottawa by Prof. G. W. Topping of the University of British Columbia.

All of these features could be and should be introduced into our Canadian Penal System without further delay.

In respect to long-term objectives it should be the Government's policy, through its Justice Department, to *make Canada's Penal System outstanding*. It should be so organized and administered that humane and reformative factors should not become submerged in a cast-iron.

3. LONG TERM OBJECTIVES

The welfare of the reformable inmate as a potential good citizen should be as much a concern as that of the so-called protection of society. The policy should be one in which justice and mercy, punishment and recovery should have equal balance.

Former Superintendent of Penitentiaries Hughes' words ought always to be before our penitentiaries officials, to the effect that if a man were released from prison worse than when he went in, the institution had failed in its real purpose.

There should also be *centralization of control* under the Federal Government of all prisons in Canada. (Archambault Commission Report 1938—pp 351, recommendation No. 1).

The provinces would retain only a sufficient number of institutions to provide for offenders against provincial statutes, prisoners on remand, and short-termers.

A *three-man Prison Commission* should be appointed to carry out gradually a reorganization of the entire Canadian Penal System. (Recommendation No. 384).

Such reorganization should include:

- (a) Revision of classification of prisoners with provision for medical and psychiatric examinations. (Recommendation No. 16).
- (b) A separate institution for incorrigible and intractable prisoners. (Recommendation No. 18).
- (c) Separate institutions for young offenders, ages 16-21, based on the principles of *The English Borstal Plan* and to become a Canadian Borstal System. (Recommendation No. 19).
- (d) Women prisoners cared for in their own province instead of present policy of centralization in one prison

at Kingston, Ontario. (Recommendation No. 55).

All Canadian prisons should conform to standards of the International Standard Minimum (Prison) Rules. (Recommendation No. 56).

Rehabilitation services of various *Prisoner Aid Societies* should be co-ordinated as in Britain under the authority of the Prison Commission with a measure of financial assistance from the State. (Recommendation No. 84).

Such services should conform to case-work standards of recognized social services.

These societies could then be entrusted with the responsibility of—

- (a) Prison Welfare visitation,
- (b) Supervision of parolees on ticket-of-leave,
- (c) Cooperation in institutional, education, vocational and recreational programs,
- (d) After-care employment, placement and rehabilitation services.

MR. CHRISTIAN SMITH

It is important that something should be done about penal reform now. Penal reform should be a part of social security.

As interim steps we should do the following:

1. ACTION NECESSARY
2. INTERIM STEPS
 - (a) Liberalize our judicial and penal code, bringing them into harmony with current thought and science. The Minister of Justice told critics in the House of Commons that the Code was being reviewed. This is a good time to make the review a complete one. It should be done not only by law officers of the Crown, but preferably by a group of people which should include criminologists,

penologists, teachers, law enforcement people, and voluntary workers, and, of course, sociologists.

- (b) Liberalize the penal system; give it an educational stamp rather than penal.
- (c) Professionalize the penitentiary service; add sufficient staff to carry out all the necessary detail work.
- (d) Institute classification of prisoners; this will entail employment of professional personnel not now provided.
- (e) Make a more definite effort along educational lines within the prisons, both academic and trade, providing properly qualified teachers; this will entail better opportunities as to pay and promotion to hold the type of people needed. Much of the educational work now done is puerile and futile.
- (f) Establish collaboration with penologists in the United States, by participating in the American Correctional Congress; encourage the Canadian wardens to form an association, with jail wardens and others in the correctional field; send representatives to the International Prison Congress instead of remaining aloof.
- (g) Establish a parole system served by qualified personnel.
- (h) Establish an adult probation system.
- (i) Establish standards for juvenile courts under existing legislation.

3. LONG TERM OBJECTIVES

The important long-term objectives should be to turn our prisons into therapeutic and educational plants. There should be different types of institutions to suit the needs of various types of persons. This has been done in Russia and in the Federal prisons of the United States. There should be organized crime-prevention with emphasis on juvenile delinquency. The prison system should be brought out into the open; that is, the public should

know what it is doing, and there should be a continuous public educational process, through the newspapers, through correctional gatherings, through use (with recognition) of voluntary organizations. Furthermore, the Federal Government should initiate and encourage public and private criminological research. There should be Federal provision for the dependents of imprisoned persons, which should not be left to charity or to the whims of local or provincial authorities. Adequate social histories should be compiled; these should be started when persons first get into trouble and should be presented to courts *before* disposal of cases; the histories should be available at classification board meetings in much the same way that a medical history is available at a clinical conference in a mental or tuberculosis hospital. Special institutions for drug addicts, sex offenders and psychopaths should be provided. The Criminal Code should be amended to make treatment, not punishment the prescribed course, and whipping should be abolished. I am also strongly in favour of abolition of the death penalty, especially for minors, but this is so controversial I have not associated my thoughts on the matter with my other correctional reform work; yet I think this is a necessary part to humanizing and making practical our whole judicial and penal system.

One of the worst things that could happen would be to appoint to the proposed commission former

army officers and business men or lawyers who have had no special interest or training in penology. This is apt to happen after the war unless we are alert. The commission should consist of a penologist, an educator, a sociologist, a lawyer, and such others as may be needed, such as perhaps a medical man. A crime prevention bureau should be set up under the commission. At the head of the commission, or as its servant, there should be a direc-

tor of correction (not of prisons).

The most important reform is in making for public confidence in the courts and prisons, as well as in the police. This cannot be achieved while the prisons are closed to the press and to students. The more the people know of what is going on, the more helpful they will be; and that is the democratic way. We seem to be following authoritarian methods in our present prison system.

OLD AGE PENSIONS INCREASED

IN RESPONSE to a unanimous request from the provinces for an increase in old age and blind pension rates, the Federal Government on July 24th, 1943, announced a special supplementary payment not exceeding \$5 per month to old age and blind pensioners, thus increasing the maximum pension from \$240 to \$300 a year. The maximum total income including the pension which a pensioner may enjoy remains at \$365 a year so that only those pensioners with little or no outside income stand to benefit by the increase. Under the new regulations outside income in excess of \$65 instead of \$125 a year will proportionately reduce the old age pension rate. For blind pensioners the maximum outside income remains higher than for old age pensioners and ranges from \$140 instead of \$200 a year for a single person to \$340 instead of \$400 a year for a married pensioner or one with dependents.

This change in regulations was effected by an Order-in-Council under the "War Measures Act" instead of by an amendment to the Federal "Old Age Pensions Act". The order authorized the Dominion Government to enter into agreements with the various provincial governments for payment of pensions at the new rate to aged and blind pensioners for which the Federal Government will assume seventy-five percent of the increased cost to the province. All the provinces with the exception of Ontario have signed agreements with the Dominion Government for payment of pensions at the rate of \$300 per year.

Before the announcement by the Federal Government, six provinces had already acted on their own account and increased their payments to aged and blind pensioners. British Columbia and Alberta were paying a supplementary allowance of \$5 per month by way of cost-of-living bonus; Saskatchewan and Manitoba were supplementing pensions by \$1.25 a month; Ontario had provided for a fifteen per cent increase in its pension rates; and Nova Scotia had provided for an increase based on the merits of the individual case up to \$10 per month within the maximum income figure of \$365 a year.

Whether or not the six provinces which had increased their pension rates before the federal announcement, will continue to pay their increases in addition to the new allowance rate, is a matter for each province to decide. The latest information from British Columbia is that that province will continue to pay the cost-of-living bonus of \$5 a month. This, with the \$5 supplementary increase under the new regulations, will permit pensioners who have outside income of less than \$65 a year to receive a total of \$30 a month pension and supplementary allowance.

Nova Scotia's In-Service Training Program

THE first Children's Aid Society in Nova Scotia was organized in the City of Halifax in 1906, and the Provincial Department of Child Welfare was brought into being in 1912 when a Superintendent of Neglected, Delinquent and Dependent Children, now known as the Director of Child Welfare, was appointed.

The calls made upon the Children's Aid Societies of Nova Scotia for service increased tremendously during the depression years but the quality and numbers of personnel engaged in the work failed to keep pace with the rapidly increasing case loads. In 1941 there were eleven Children's Aid Societies and in only two of these the executive head or agent had formal training in social work. The workers in the other nine had no social work training except that acquired on the job.

In an effort to promote better standards and encourage workers to qualify through training, the Children's Protection Act was amended in 1942 providing for—

First—The payment of Provincial grants towards the operating expenses of Children's Aid Societies;

Second—The setting of minimum standards of qualifications and training for Children's Aid Society personnel and the standards of work and methods to be maintained by Children's Aid Societies.

The minimum standards of qualifications and training were fixed by Order-in-Council as follows:

F. R. MACKINNON, M.A.

*Assistant Director of Child Welfare,
Province of Nova Scotia*

1. Except as hereinafter provided, every agent for a Children's Aid Society shall at the time of his appointment be a graduate of a recognized School of Social Work who is not less than twenty-five nor more than forty-five years of age.
2. If no person having the qualifications mentioned in Section 1 is available and acceptable, any person having a minimum of two years' experience as a social worker in a recognized child or family welfare agency who is not less than twenty-five and not more than fifty-five years of age may be appointed as such agent.
3. If no person having the qualifications mentioned in Section 1 or the qualifications mentioned in Section 2 is available and acceptable, any person who—
 - (a) is of good physical and mental health; and
 - (b) is of good moral character; and
 - (c) has a grade 12 high school education or its equivalent; and
 - (d) has had experience in teaching, nursing or other allied professions; and
 - (e) has a certificate from the Department of Public Health, Child Welfare Division, of having satisfactorily completed not less than three months study and training under the direction of the said Department; and
 - (f) is not less than twenty-five nor more than forty-five years of age; may be appointed as such agent.

The desirability of having trained social workers in all Children's Aid Societies had been stressed by the Department for many years but for the first time the policy was translated into actual legislation.

It was evident when the Regulations were formulated that graduates of Schools of Social Work would not be available for some time in sufficient numbers or with sufficient experience to meet the ever expanding needs of the Children's Aid Societies throughout the Province. The Maritime School of Social Work begun in Halifax in 1941 gave promise of some relief but considering the difficulties encountered by all schools in recruiting students, the demands for the services of social workers in other fields and the need for graduates to have some supervised experience before directing or working in a Children's Aid Society without trained supervision, it seemed evident that no appreciable results might be expected for the duration of the war and perhaps for some time thereafter. It also seemed unlikely that experienced social workers might be available in view of wartime shortages.

In order to meet this situation Section 3 of the Order-in-Council fixed certain minimum qualifications for those appointed by a Children's Aid Society and provided in 3(e) for a minimum of three months study and training under the direction of the Provincial Department.

The first requirement for the development of a training program is a comprehensive social work library to provide texts and reading material. A library consisting of about two hundred and fifty volumes as well as current social work pamphlets and six of the best known social work periodicals

was built up. This collection is being constantly extended.

For simplicity the prescribed course was developed in three divisions—(1) Social Legislation, (2) Theory, and (3) Field Work.

Under "Social Legislation" the student is required to become acquainted with Federal and Provincial laws relating to children and in particular the following—The Children's Protection Act, The Relief of the Poor Act, The Illegitimacy Act, The Mothers' Allowance Act, The Old Age Pensions Act, The Education Act, The Prison and Reformatories Act, The Juvenile Delinquents Act of Canada, The Criminal Code as it applies to children, and Federal legislation dealing with the maintenance of the families and dependents of men in the Armed Services.

Under the heading "Theory" the students cover the following material—Case Work, generic and specific, Child Welfare standards and practices, Child Placement, Case Recording, Medical and Psychiatric Information, Juvenile Delinquency and Probation, Public Assistance practices and methods, and Administration of Private Agencies.

The "Field Work" is carried out under the supervision of trained social workers in the Provincial Department. The methods and practices followed in a School of Social Work have to be modified to meet the time limits in which the student must acquire experience. In the beginning, students are sent out with experienced and

competent Old Age Pension Inspectors and Mothers' Allowance Visitors and acquaint themselves with Public Assistance cases. As they become familiar with this division of the work they are sent out with trained social workers on Protection cases. As their training and knowledge develops they are able to do routine visiting and from this they progress to more difficult Protection cases under the supervision of a staff worker. The student becomes acquainted with Juvenile Court procedures and methods and if possible at least one Protection case is given to the student where court action may be necessary. The value, the purpose and the writing of case records, an area of social work for the most part neglected by the untrained worker, is stressed throughout. Field visits to other Children's Aid Societies, to the various child caring institutions, reformatories and The Nova Scotia Training School for mentally defective children are arranged for the student.

The Department staff devote as much time as possible to the student in the form of discussions, conferences and lecture series, but of necessity the student is expected to do a great deal of the prescribed reading on his own initiative and without detailed explanation of all the material. Oral examinations and tests are given throughout the course. The pass mark on each division is 60% and an over-all average of 70% is required on the course. Upon the satisfactory completion of this training, the student qualifies under Section

3(e) of the Regulations and, upon approval of his appointment by Governor-in-Council, he is ready to begin work.

This legislation has been in effect slightly over a year and to date five workers have been appointed by Children's Aid Societies and have taken or are taking the required course of training. Two have completed the requirements, two are now taking the course and one failed to qualify. In all of these cases the Children's Aid Society making the appointment, paid or is paying the salary of the worker during the time of training.

The course of study and training, designed as it was for Children's Aid Society workers, has had a much wider and perhaps more interesting application. The acute shortage of available trained workers has made it necessary for the Provincial Department to employ untrained staff in order to meet the pressing needs. Here the minimum qualifications for Children's Aid Society Workers serves as a valuable guide and all new untrained workers are required to fulfil the requirements of the training course. Only recently a private institution caring for unmarried mothers and their children decided to employ a social worker. A person with formal training or experience was not available and a young nurse with several years experience was appointed. This institution requested the Department of Child Welfare to make our training course available to her, which was done. Such developments augur well for the future

and it may be that the minimum requirements for Children's Aid Society personnel will have an ever increasing influence on the personnel standards of other social agencies whose work is closely related to theirs.

It is evident that the training and development of personnel should not end with the completion of a prescribed course or the passing of certain examinations. Those workers completing the requirements are urged to take an active interest in the current literature and social work periodicals. Several Children's Aid Societies have a staff of one who must be administrator, case worker and community organizer all in one. Days are so full that study or reading seem out of the question; nevertheless, self development is the only hope if these workers are to avoid falling into a state of

mediocrity, and in spite of the difficulties the sure conviction that all this effort is worthwhile is the first step on the way to actual accomplishment. Last year a limited number of Children's Aid Society workers met with members of the Department's staff for a week's conference and discussions. As the quality of Children's Aid Society personnel improves this will be broadened and extended and it provides the logical follow-up of the initial training period.

We hope the time is not too far distant when Schools of Social Work will turn out well qualified personnel in sufficient numbers to meet all the demands of the post-war future. In the meantime if we take a realistic view of the situation there seems to be no solution other than in-service training and staff development along the lines we have followed.

“WE MUST advance with the same vigor and energy after the war that we are now using in the war itself.

“We must pursue better housing with the same effort and effectiveness that we are devoting now to price control. We must conceive and carry out social insurance with the same boldness and thoroughness with which we have raised the income tax for war purposes. We must have the same courage and faith in financing useful peacetime development as we have had to apply in financing the war. We must retain the confidence that we have gained in the war and shake off forever the frustration which fell upon us in the 1930's.”

—Hon. J. L. Ilsley, Minister of Finance,
in *CANADA AT WAR* published by
Wartime Information Board.

WE MUST keep foremost in our minds the fact that a world at war and a world in reconstruction stand in desperate need of understanding and skill in human relations. These are the very essence of social work, and we are the instruments through which they must be made available to mankind. To become effective instruments is our obligation and our heritage.

—Leonard W. Mayo in *The Compass*,
September, 1943.

La Société de l'Aide à l'Enfance¹

LE MALHEUR veut que beaucoup d'enfants soient privés, temporairement ou définitivement, du milieu naturel de la famille, qui lui assure la sécurité du développement normal: physique, psychologique, mental, moral et social.

La S.A.E., constituée par une loi provinciale, veille à la sauvegarde des droits de l'enfant et assume les responsabilités familiales dans son rôle d'aide ou de substitut de la famille, reconstituant, dans un milieu d'emprunt, l'atmosphère familiale nécessaire à l'épanouissement intégral et harmonieux de la personnalité de l'enfant.

Ce milieu sera soit dans une autre famille: le foyer nourricier (Foster Home); soit dans une institution spécialisée, selon les besoins de l'enfant: le sans foyer, le débile mental, le jeune délinquant. Ce sont, en effet, les besoins *particuliers* de l'enfant qui détermineront le choix du milieu et les besoins de l'enfant seront eux-mêmes déterminés par les facteurs suivants: milieu familial antérieur, hérédité, dispositions et comportement de l'individu, tout cela en regard du milieu où l'enfant doit être placé à son avantage.

Car, ce qu'il s'agit de sauvegarder ou de promouvoir c'est l'équilibre intérieur de l'enfant, le développement normal de ses facultés intellectuelles, morales et sensibles, développement aussi de son sens social, dans un milieu

¹Deuxième partie d'une étude sur le fonctionnement de la Société d'Aide à l'Enfance.

GABRIELLE BOURQUE, B.A.

*La Société de l'Aide à l'Enfance d'Ottawa
et du comté de Carleton.*

favorable aux assimilations qu'exige sa nature. Autrement, les déficiences se traduiront en déformation de caractère, délinquance ou inadaptation chronique. C'est un des buts de notre Société que, de procurer aux enfants dont elle prend charge l'adaptation à la réalité.

La S.A.E. compte en Ontario cinquante ans d'existence et d'expérience. Elle s'est organisée de façon à porter efficacement les responsabilités qu'elle s'est imposées. La division du travail, la centralisation en départements aboutissent nécessairement à la spécialisation au sein même de la profession, et c'est scientifiquement qu'elle peut répondre aux besoins divers des enfants qui tombent sous sa maternelle protection.

L'unité et la coordination du travail, en vue du bien-être de l'enfant, sont assurées par la conférence dite du placement, qui groupe les diverses personnes intéressées dans chaque division. C'est "l'étude du cas", absolument nécessaire, où même le médecin, le psychologue et le psychiatre sont appelés à donner leur opinion et leurs conseils sur le sujet, déjà soumis à une période d'observation. La Société d'Aide à l'Enfance d'Ottawa a été providentiellement dotée d'un centre où cette observation se fait sur place par des spécialistes.

Garland House

En juillet dernier, le Protestant Children's Hospital se trouva dans

l'impossibilité de continuer ses services aux enfants malades.

Le Comité protecteur, sous la sympathique présidence de Madame Garland, voulut, malgré tout, continuer son oeuvre de bienfaisance à l'enfance et dota notre Société de ses établissements. Ainsi, la maison des Gardes-malades devint notre bureau d'administration et l'hôpital proprement dit, notre centre d'observation, où fut aménagée une salle de jeux d'après les principes de la psychologie moderne.

Cette maison d'accueil, qui porte le nom de la dévouée présidente, peut loger une quarantaine d'enfants. La direction, qui reste toutefois sous la juridiction de la "Surintendante Générale" de la S.A.E., Madame Henshaw, en a été confiée à des spécialistes en puériculture. Quelques gardes-malades graduées, qui ont suivi un entraînement spécial de six semaines en rapport à l'orientation nouvelle de leur service, se dévouent aux enfants.

La période d'observation ne doit durer que de six à quatorze jours. En cas de nécessité elle peut être prolongée.

Dès l'admission, les enfants sont examinés par le médecin attaché à la Société. La clinique d'admission est adéquatement organisée à Garland House même. Tous les matins, il y a aussi clinique régulière pour les examens de routines, les immunisations et toute autre consultation spéciale.

Garland House n'est ni un hôpital, ni une résidence pour enfants. C'est une maison d'accueil

et une centre d'observation pour les cas individuels. C'est un centre de dépistage et de triage, en vue du placement, que nous allons maintenant étudier.

Le placement familial

Ce système de placement, en usage dans notre Société, a été inauguré en 1909, lors de la première conférence dite de "White House". Les travailleurs sociaux, s'alarmant devant les problèmes angoissants d'une enfance en danger de se perdre, en raison de la désorganisation et de la désintégration du milieu familial, s'exprimèrent à peu près en ces termes, dans une résolution qui s'est avérée depuis lors très efficace: "La vie de la famille est le produit le plus grand et le plus délicat de la civilisation. C'est la grande puissance formatrice de l'esprit et du caractère. Les enfants ne doivent pas en être privés, hors les cas d'impossibilité absolue . . . Ces enfants, enlevés à leur propre foyer, ou qui n'ont pas de famille, (il est désirable qu'ils soient sains de corps et d'esprit, ne requérant aucune formation ou discipline spéciale) doivent être élevés dans une autre famille, lorsque la chose est praticable. Le foyer nourricier, choisi avec discernement, est, pour l'enfant normal, le meilleur substitut au foyer naturel." Ceci n'est autre chose qu'une profession de foi devant la loi naturelle et une coopération au plan providentiel.

De tous temps on a eu recours au placement d'enfants dans les milieux familiaux. Ce qu'il y a de nouveau dans cette tradition chari-

table c'est la sélection scientifique de ces foyers, à la lumière de la connaissance plus expérimentale de l'être humain et des conditions essentielles à son développement progressif. Ces foyers, choisis pour les garanties positives qu'ils offrent, deviennent parties intégrantes d'une organisation initiale qui maintient la surveillance des enfants placés dans ces foyers.

Catégories de foyers nourriciers

Avant d'aborder la technique du placement familial donnons une explication du "Foster Home". Ce mot n'est pas vide de sens. Il est riche de toute l'expérience humanitaire que les enfants trouvent au sein de leur famille "d'emprunt" ou "d'adoption", en son sens le plus large. "Foster" implique l'idée de "nourriture", "d'éducation", de "protection". Mais comme qualificatif il se traduit par "tout comme" ou "agissant comme". Il implique une substitution d'appartenance ou de ressemblance. Le "Foster Home", c'est comme si c'était le Home, le nid familiale. Le Foster child ou la Foster mother, c'est tout comme l'enfant propre ou la propre mère.

L'enfant en élève peut l'être sous divers aspects, suivant la nature et les circonstances de son cas. De là quatre catégories de foyers nourriciers:

1. Les foyers *d'adoption légale*, où les parents adoptifs assument toute la responsabilité légale et sociale vis-à-vis de l'enfant, et jouissent des privilèges des parents naturels. Ces foyers sont pour les enfants sortis définitivement de

leur propre famille et où les parents, ayant renoncé définitivement à leurs droits, la S.A.E. demande la tutelle permanente et cherche le climat d'une nouvelle vie de famille pour cet enfant.

Ne sont adoptables cependant que les sujets parfaitement normaux physiquement et mentalement. Une période d'expérience de deux ans précède l'adoption définitive. Pendant ce temps on a pu se rendre compte si l'enfant convenait au milieu et le milieu à l'enfant.

2. Les foyers qui accueillent *gratuitement* les enfants. (Free Homes). Ces foyers sont pour les enfants pupilles permanents de la Société, pour lesquels on ne peut songer à l'adoption légale. Cette catégorie se distingue de la première en ce que les parents nourriciers n'ont pas l'intention de devenir parents légaux de ces enfants. La Société reste intéressée à l'enfant, et l'on pourra recourir à son aide en cas de nécessité.

Tout de même, au cas où les familles désireraient adopter légalement ces enfants et où le foyer se serait révélé un milieu favorable au développement avantageux de l'enfant, la S.A.E. peut intervenir pour la réalisation du projet.

3. Les foyers *d'apprentissage* (Wage Homes), où sont placés des enfants déjà en état de rendre quelques services en compensation des soins et de l'entretien qu'ils y recevront.

Dans cette catégorie sont les foyers où l'enfant, en outre de son entretien, reçoit une légère rémunération. Ces foyers doivent cepen-

dant offrir à l'enfant l'atmosphère cordiale de la famille. La surveillance reste toutefois nécessaire de la part de la S.A.E., en raison des problèmes que crée parfois l'adolescence. . . .

4. Les foyers *rémunérés* par la S.A.E. Ces foyers reçoivent de la S.A.E. une rémunération fixe de \$16.00² par mois à la ville et de \$15.00 à la campagne. Par exception, une augmentation de quelques dollars est accordée dans certains cas où l'enfant demande plus de soins. La S.A.E. prend à sa charge les frais de vêtements et de soins médicaux. Ces foyers forment le groupe le plus nombreux. Actuellement 450 familles coopèrent avec notre organisation.

²Taux fixé par la Société d'Aide à l'Enfance d'Ottawa.

Parmi nos enfants, il y en a qui sont ce que nous appelons "pupilles". Ce sont ceux que la sentence d'un juge place, pour un temps plus ou moins long, sous la tutelle de la Société. Dans ce cas la municipalité paie .78c par jour pour toute la durée de la tutelle, et, si elle est permanente, jusqu'à l'âge de 16 ans, bien que les enfants demeurent sous la juridiction de la Société jusqu'à leur majorité.

Dans le cas où il n'y a pas eu intervention du juge, les enfants qui doivent retourner à leurs parents restent normalement sous la responsabilité de ces derniers, qui doivent voir eux-mêmes à leur entretien, proportionnellement au salaire du chef de famille. Les fonds de la Société suppléent si nécessaire. (à suivre)

NINE DUTIES FOR BOARD MEMBERS

MICHAEL M. DAVIS, of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, has prepared a neat package of nine capsules for a board member's delectation.

"1. To know why the organization exists and annually to review why it should.

"2. To govern a board or a committee through joint thinking, not by majority vote.

"3. To give money, or help get it, or both.

"4. To face budgets with courage, endowments with doubt, deficits without dismay, and to recover quickly from a surplus.

"5. To deal with the professional staff as partners.

"6. To keep far enough ahead of the community to be progressive, and close enough to it to be practical.

"7. To interpret social work to the public in words of two syllables.

"8. To be proud of a tradition but eager to improve it.

"9. Always combine a New England sense of obligation with an Irish sense of humor."

—Community, October, 1943.

CANADA'S NATIONAL SOCIAL WORK MAGAZINE

WHY NOT give a year's subscription to *WELFARE* (\$1.50) as a Christmas present to a friend who is already interested, or who might become interested in social work?

Artists and Artisans in the Making

The Story of Regina's Municipal
Handicraft Centre.

“MOTHER, I want to make some doll's clothes. May I use this material?”

“Not just that, my dear. We will find something else.” Mother may have a dozen things to attend to at the moment and this request can easily slip her mind. Daughter, however, may hunt some material for herself, only to have Mother discover that some cherished bit of dress goods has been cobbled into clothes for the doll family.

“Where is my hammer?” shouts Father when he has finally decided that today he will use those tools of his. “Didn't John have it out the other day?” Yes, John had it when he undertook to build a rabbit hutch. Unfortunately his attempt proved abortive and when he grew weary of the project, he simply threw the tools on the ground and went off to play. Now Father would like to take him apart.

These unpleasant domestic scenes can be avoided if Mary and John can go to a handicraft centre where there are the necessary facilities to put these busy fingers to work under proper supervision. This is important at a time when the world's work is being done under a terrific nervous strain and when, due to over-crowding, the possession of children seems

AGNES KNOX MUTCHLER*

more of a liability than an asset. There was a time when homes boasted play rooms or work shops where the youngsters could stay undisturbed and undisturbing. It was here that those fearful and wonderful gifts were created as mementos for fete days or some domestic celebration, whose kindly intent warmed the cockles of the recipient's heart out of all proportion to their value. Do you remember the plays the youngsters put on in somebody's attic or woodshed? In those years Valentines did not come out of the shops but were the result of hours of cutting and pasting. All these activities are cluttery and play havoc with the appearance of small living quarters. There is no reason to believe that the child of today would not enjoy these simple pastimes but when all the materials have to be tidied and put out of sight at the whim of the adults of the household, he loses interest and finally abandons the whole thing. Mother may breathe a sigh of relief when her dining room table is no longer messy, but part of the fun of childhood has been packed away. The child's playroom, through economic necessity, is a casualty of modern living which has crept upon us almost unnoticed. HANDICRAFT HOUSE is Regina's answer to the problems

*Mrs. J. I. Mutchler is the Director of HANDICRAFT HOUSE, the year around occupational centre operated by the City of Regina through its Parks and Playgrounds Department, and is well known as a leader in craft work.

arising from the disappearance of the extra room.

When the children come piling into **HANDICRAFT HOUSE** they are not limited to woodworking or doll's dressmaking, but there is an assortment of activities from which they may choose. We started with the premise that the child is a potential adult of the civilized world rather than a representative of the primitive development of mankind. With this in mind we attempted to sort out from the welter of playroom activities those which would give him most satisfaction when he grew up. The cost and availability of materials in our community were also a guide for we must not let our hobbies become too expensive. Apple boxes, brown paper, tempora paints and clay can supply many hours of delightful leisure for numerous children with remarkably little expenditure. The young master carpenter and his assistant who have used apple and plum boxes to turn out a Welsh dresser for a small relative, should be able to spend many delightful hours of adult leisure creating useful things from scrap lumber. Isobel is saving all kinds of rags because she wants to make a rag rug to replace the worn out thing on her bedroom floor so that it can be turned in for salvage for the war effort. There are so many interesting things to be done at **HANDICRAFT HOUSE** that they had better be listed in their respective departments.

In the Art room, all kinds of painting and drawing materials

are available to the youngster who wishes to express himself through this medium. We do not encourage copying or memory pictures but try to help him have fun with paints and crayons. The little English evacuee youngster who was adding to his extreme nervous tension by doing a memory picture full of minute detail, definitely relaxed after he had smeared the other side of the paper with hideously featured bombs. The small fry find pleasure in illustrating stories told them by the Supervisor. Some of the older ones who take themselves more seriously, question the teacher concerning perspective, composition and such artistic detail. We are trying to interest them in design, since it is of fundamental importance in all art and craft work, but it is uphill work since most artistically inclined people are such rugged individualists that they are apt to feel rules of any sort should apply to the other fellow rather than themselves. However, we hope that some day the products of the other departments will be based on work done in the Art room.

The activities in the Craft room appeal to a very varied group of youngsters. Here they can weave material, do clay work, make dolls and dress them, and learn the rudiments of interior decorating through furnishing the Doll's House. This project is the centre of interest to both boys and girls, the former showing great delight in making period furniture. The children learn to weave on large

looms. They make swatches of material in various stitches. When they have perfected a certain number, they make material for the Doll's House and then do an article which they can take home. They learn quickly. The clay work is taught in the conventional manner but so far we have not had work sufficiently good for firing. However, the tedium of white clay is relieved by the use of temporary paints and the dishes in the Doll's House are very gay. In the Craft room then the children learn these crafts and a good deal about their practical application.

The Drama and Music departments are interesting experiments. Almost every child is a potential Thespian. We do creative dramatic work with the little people and have dramatic clubs for those of the 'teen age in the evenings. Our main object is to give the children a sense of theatre and good English. We do not encourage individual stars, but try to get over the idea that the "play's the thing", and everyone contributing at all is important. The singing and dancing in the Music department is gay and gives the youngsters plenty of leeway. They are struggling toward an orchestra for their Friday night Folk Dancing sessions. Some operettas have been attempted but since the child who works hard is valued as highly as the talented one, the productions leave a good deal to be desired. As a matter of fact, our plays and operettas are most enjoyed by close friends and relatives of the performers.

Both boys and girls enjoy using the facilities of the woodworking room. While they turn out some pretty crude work, they do learn the use and care of tools. Guns and boats are almost mass produced. Before Christmas and Birthdays, the place is a hive of industry; sox dryers, lawn decorations, shelves and such conventional pieces are turned out in great numbers. We are organizing for the evenings and hope that they will put such an emphasis on good workmanship that articles of simple, original design, well finished, will be consistently turned out. It is a great department and carpentry chores around the house should be better and more graciously done as a result of the training at HANDICRAFT HOUSE.

HANDICRAFT HOUSE did not spring into being in its present form. It was started with the object of keeping the children off the streets during that period when the rinks cease to function and the inclement weather prevents much use of the playgrounds. The City took over an old building, installed some woodworking equipment and bought some craft material. Even after the playgrounds re-opened, some of the youngsters kept coming to the work shops. Mr. Robert Coleman, the Director of Recreation, pointed this out to the Parks Board and mentioned the trend in educational circles which stresses the importance of training for leisure hours which can be both pleasant and profitable. The Board eyed their adventure with renewed interest and decided to keep the

shops open through the school term, even through the hockey season. This was a real adventure and caused considerable head shaking. Westerners are pretty well convinced that all youngsters are skating enthusiasts. Parents are inclined to regard lack of interest in hockey as a sort of family skeleton. The Children's Library has been organized to provide for them. A check-up revealed that the children coming to HANDICRAFT HOUSE were not bookworms, nor had they ever been active participants in athletics. They wanted to do things with their hands.

The experiment was watched for another year and it was obvious that it was not just an enthusiasm of the moment, but that the shops were filling a definite need in the community. This meant that the project must be expanded and this brought on some severe growing pains. We endeavoured to find out how other communities were attacking the problem of no playrooms, only to discover that nothing was being done in a municipal way. We found that some Art Galleries and Craft Guilds were sponsoring gifted children but their experience was not of much use to us since we wanted to help the ordinary duffer. There were many articles telling of how the active, imaginative child was spending his leisure so as to be a menace not only to himself but to the community. There were suggestions for corrective measures to be applied after the idle hands had

found the devil's work to do, but little sound advice on how to direct the energy of the average child into constructive channels. We wanted to teach the children who come to HANDICRAFT HOUSE the rudiments of Arts and Crafts in an atmosphere so congenial that the pursuit of such pleasures would become a reasonable and natural part of their leisure. We were also bound to prove our worth to the taxpayer. After all he is usually a realist and it is foolish to go into a work of this kind without a real feeling for costs. Mr. Average Citizen will object strenuously, and rightly so, if we cater extravagantly to one group in the community. Some of the monetary restrictions may irk the more artistic souls but we have found the ratepayer a sound guide and mentor.

The people who work at the HOUSE need to possess a special enthusiasm for their job. The impact of two thousand registrations a month takes its toll. We have a rather complicated system which enables our teachers to be present just half the week. In this way they are able to refresh themselves and retain their exuberance. It is not enough that they should be sound craftsmen. Since we are mainly interested in the ordinary child, the teachers have to curb that very human desire to tutor the brilliant child at his expense. They must foster the desire for good workmanship but they cannot force knowledge on unwilling youngsters. Self discipline is an

important part of the character building at the HOUSE since it is essential to the wise use of leisure. To understand and direct children while they are finding their feet requires a good nervous constitution. We found that our community had a hidden wealth of talented people who had not found any outlet previously for their training and enthusiasm. Our Supervisors emphasize the importance of children having fun at work rather than on the work turned out.

There is more to be learned at HANDICRAFT HOUSE than Arts and Crafts. It is a sound way to teach the principles of Democracy. Skill in handicrafts is not limited to any nationality or income bracket. Paul Tytanech may find that Samuel Jones III is more skilled than he, or the reverse may be true. These youngsters are beginning to rate the ability to do good work above everything else and thus grasp a fundamental principle of democracy which seems to have been lost sight of. Children with varying degrees of talent gain from each other when they work together at leisure tasks. The idiosyncracies of the genius

seem unimportant when the result of his work is emphasized. The brilliant child is less impatient of stupidity, less inclined to temperamental exhibitions when group work puts him in the company of ordinary mortals where decent and courteous behaviour is the criterion. Children who come to a handicraft centre have an unique opportunity to learn respect for themselves and each other and the importance of work well done.

We are still in the experimental stage at HANDICRAFT HOUSE, and while many of our results are intangible, the community seems to have accepted us as an essential. It is realized that if "freedom from want" is to be more than an empty phrase, more people will be working for shorter hours and there will be more time for recreational activities. Training for these hours is vital, for if we regard idleness and leisure as synonymous, we will sap the strength of Democracy. We will have accomplished a good deal if the children who come to HANDICRAFT HOUSE gain a sound appreciation of good craftsmanship and realize that real happiness is commensurate with the effort involved.

THE QUARTERLY

THE National Council of the Y.W.C.A. is to be congratulated on the appearance and contents of *The Quarterly*, which supersedes the old Y.W.C.A. *Notes*. Volume I, Number I, recently received by Canadian *WELFARE* is attractively laid out and full of timely and well arranged information.

"RELAXATION is one of the absolute necessities of modern life if we are to have mental and spiritual release and satisfaction."

—Goethe, *Recreation*, September 1943.

Essentials in Adoption Service

Part II—Requisites in Adoption Legislation

THE purpose of adoption is to provide a legal means whereby certain adults may permanently take into their homes children other than their own, and whereby both may enjoy mutual privileges, rights and responsibilities, to the exclusion of all other parties, in a manner which approximates as nearly as may be that of real parenthood.

The adoption statute should state clearly that an order divests the natural parents or other guardians of all legal rights over the child and frees them from all legal obligations in respect to the child. The statute should also state that the order makes the child, to all intents and purposes, the child of the adopting parents, including the right to maintenance, to education and to inherit property from his new parents as well as from his natural parents.

The statute should make provision for the judge to give the surname of the adopting parents to the child being adopted but such a clause should provide for exceptional circumstances where change of name might work hardship to the child.

Essential Procedures

Court Order. The transfer of guardianship from the child's natural parents or from his legal guardian to his adopting parents is a transaction so fundamental that it demands the protection which our courts are designed to provide. It should, therefore, always be safeguarded by the requirement of a formal order through an adequately equipped court.

In determining the type of court to be used a great deal depends on the existing nature of court procedures

within individual provinces and the relationships which have developed between child welfare organizations and these courts. Juvenile courts may be preferable in one area while in other places local circumstances may favour the handling of adoptions by higher courts. The important factors are accessibility and sympathetic understanding of what is involved in adoption.

Interim Order. The judge should be able to make an interim order giving the custody of the child to the petitioner for a probationary period up to two years. The same safeguards should be provided as are deemed necessary for a complete adoption order.

Where an interim order is provided a further court hearing would have to be provided at the end of the probationary period.

Consent of Requisite Parties. The statute should provide for the written consent of every person who is parent or guardian or who is legally responsible for the child whose adoption is being considered, but not the father of an illegitimate child unless the child is resident with and maintained by the father.

Provision should be made for dispensing with consent where the persons involved have abandoned their responsibilities toward the child, or are incapable of discharging them, or if in the opinion of the judge their consent should be dispensed with; but notice of impending action should be forwarded if the parties can be located.

When the child is a permanent ward of a Children's Aid Society the consent of the Society should be sufficient,

subject to the approval of the Provincial official in charge of the Act.

Provision should be made for the consent of the child if he is over a certain age. What this age should be cannot be stated with any finality, but ten to fourteen years should be considered reasonable. It is essential that such a provision be flexible in order that exceptional circumstances be handled equitably.

Consent of the petitioner's husband or wife should be required unless they are legally separated.

Probation. Provision should be made for a probationary period of at least one year. Experience indicates that a two year period is not too long. Exceptional circumstances can always be provided for. It should be remembered that no greater safeguard can be provided than a really effective, well-supervised probationary period.

Provincial Supervision. All adoptions should be registerable, and procedures and services connected therewith prescribed by and subject to provincial authority. No order for adoption should be issued unless the provincial official in charge of the Act gives his consent and certifies in writing that the child has lived twelve months (preferably up to two years) with the petitioner; that the home situation is good; that the petitioner is a proper person to have the child; that the child is a suitable child for adoption, and that the child's best interests are being served in completing this adoption. The first of these conditions may be waived under exceptional circumstances.

Provincial supervision will help to prevent the completion of hasty and ill-considered placements, and will assist in the handling of adoption by competent child caring agencies. It will also help to make the probationary period more effective.

Additional Safeguards

Unsatisfactory adoptions should be made difficult and, while legislation cannot lay down safeguards in meticulous detail, it can provide against obvious dangers.

Age. In general, any person of full age should be able to apply to the judge for leave to adopt any child under twenty-one years of age who has never been married. It may be thought preferable to insist upon a minimum age of twenty-five years for the applicant, and also require that the applicant be twenty-one years older than the child to be adopted. Exceptions would be allowed only with the consent of the Provincial official in charge of the Act. *Sex.* Where the sole applicant is a male and the child in question is a female, no adoption order should be allowed unless the court feels that exceptional circumstances justify such a measure.

Illegitimacy. The fact of illegitimacy should not appear in the adoption order.

Privacy. The statute should state that the application may be made and determined in Chambers.

Sealing of Papers. The papers used in an adoption application should be sealed and should be open for inspection only under the direction of the judge or the provincial official in charge of the Act.

Payment for Service. The statute should make it unlawful for any applicant, parent or guardian, except under the sanction of the court, to receive or agree to receive any payment or reward in regard to the adoption of any child.

Residence. An adoption order should not be made in favour of any applicant who is not a resident or domiciled within the province, or in respect to any infant who is not resident within the province.

Effect of Order of Previous Adoption. The Adoption Act should make clear the position of an adopted child who is being adopted a second time. All legal consequences of the first adoption should cease upon the completion of the new adoption except as interest in property may be involved.

Registration. Adoptions should be traceable through the register of births and the statute should make provision for the transmission of a copy of every adoption order to the Registrar under vital statistics legislation.

When the child is born in a province other than that in which the adoption order is made, a copy of the order should be forwarded to the province of birth.

It is most essential that information on adoptions be regarded as confidential. One way of achieving this is to have the details entered in a confidential file on adoptions with a cross reference by number only to the birth registration files.

Fees. The expense involved in carrying through an adoption should be as small as possible. There are always a few unavoidable legal expenses and if a fee is charged there should be power to waive collection where special circumstances exist.

Considerations re Applications for Orders

The judge, in considering an order for adoption, should have before him an extensive report from the social agency which has been supervising the details of the adoption.

It is important that the judge be required to satisfy himself—

- (1) with the ability of the petitioner to fulfill the duties of a parent;
- (2) with the reasonableness of the adoption in considering the welfare of the child;
- (3) that the interests of the natural parents, if living, are given proper consideration;
- (4) that all formalities relating to consent are clearly understood by the parties concerned and that they appreciate the nature and effect of the adoption order; and
- (5) that the petitioner has not received or agreed to receive any payment or reward in regard to the adoption except where the court gives approval.

Summary

Sound legislation does not necessarily entail good administration, but it is always a decided advantage. It facilitates the working out of sensible procedures. The social point of view which is increasingly permeating adoption practices could not have developed without the framework of statutory provisions.

In this connection much can be said for extensive study and research into the manner in which existing procedures are operating. If detailed knowledge is available on the relative success or failure of existing practices, the ground can be prepared for any necessary legislative changes with a certainty which would not otherwise be possible.

—J.E.L.

CONSEIL DES OEUVRES OF MONTREAL

HIS EXCELLENCY Joseph Charbonneau, Archbishop of Montreal, has recently decided that the Conseil des Oeuvres. (Council of Social Agencies for French-speaking agencies), is to be the official diocesan commission for all French-speaking Catholic charitable organizations in the Diocese of Montreal. His Excellency's request that all said agencies register with the Conseil des Oeuvres will insure greater coordination of all social work effort within the Diocese of Montreal, the result of which will be better standards of work and good community planning.

Front Line Service

LOOKING back over ten months in social work in England with the Canadian Children's Service, there are certain aspects of the picture which stand out more vividly than others against the background of a tremendously interesting experience.

The early beginnings of the Canadian Children's Service and its period of orientation in London have already been described in *WELFARE*, through various members of the group. I would, therefore, like to go on and tell some of the things which I encountered when we separated—each to go for a six week period of observation, attached to an English Welfare worker, in a reception area—and then on to jobs of our own.

I was assigned to Poole, Dorsetshire, where I stayed from September 7th until October 30th, 1942. During this period I was working with the Welfare worker of the Poole Evacuation Department. Besides becoming familiar with this specific job, I had an excellent opportunity to spend some time with workers doing other types of social work.

On three different days I was with a local Inspector for the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He was a man of thirty-five or so, had been an accountant in a business firm

E. GLEN SHARPE*

up until two years before, when he secured his present position. He had had no previous experience in social work but his financial ability was useful, as each local Inspector has to raise at least part of his own expenses in his community. All financial resources gained from these local appeals are turned over to the National organization, which disburses funds to the various branches according to need. In this way the more well-to-do districts assist the less fortunate.

There is a local Board of Directors of which one member is the Honorary Secretary and he works fairly closely with the Inspector who does the social work. A brief record is kept on each case, the Inspector showed me several of his concerning families whom we visited during my time with him. These records were kept chronologically, plus correspondence, but did not have as much statistical information as we are accustomed to.

Each Inspector is provided with a uniform, which he uses pretty much at his own discretion. If he has a case where the parents have been warned frequently in regard to the neglect of their children, to no avail, the Inspector would probably give his final warning dressed in uniform. My friend the Inspector said he rarely had found a need to wear the uniform but on certain occasions it was helpful, as

*Mrs. W. E. Sharpe, a graduate of the Minnesota School of Social Work, was formerly on the staff of the Division of Child Welfare in Manitoba and later was Executive Secretary of the Children's Aid Society of Western Manitoba. She went overseas with the Canadian Children's Service in August 1942, returning in the spring of 1943.

it gave a more official character to his visit.

We drove one day to a nearby village to see one of the local Magistrates. The Inspector wished to discuss with her an older girl who had been a juvenile delinquent. The Magistrate was a woman of about eighty-three, who had been bed-ridden for two years. I wondered, on our way, how much use this woman could be, considering her age and health. However, when I met her, I was amazed at her bright, quick intellect and her grasp of social conditions. She had played an active part in her community for over fifty years, in helping to better conditions for young people. She was keenly interested in social work in Canada and in the Canadian Children's Service. She had several volunteer lay persons who did the outside visits for her but she evolved the plan to be carried out concerning young delinquents for whom she was responsible.

On our way back to Poole we made several visits to homes in which the Inspector was interested. The problems were much the same as one encounters in child care and protection in Canada, and it was interesting to see how much the same human nature is no matter where one happens to be.

Another time I spent two days with the Dorset County Evacuation Welfare worker, whose headquarters were at Dorchester, the County seat. She possessed the smallest Austin car I have ever seen, but I managed to fold my

long legs in somehow and we went off through the County, visiting evacuees, billets, schools, communal billets, hospitals, etc. The country was absolutely beautiful and I believe any child or family evacuated to that area had a distinct advantage from the beginning.

One communal billet we saw was working out exceptionally well. A local woman who was intensely interested in community work and who was also a good organizer and manager, was appointed supervisor over the billet. It was her job to see that the building was kept in repair, that the evacuee families were made as comfortable as possible, and that a congenial atmosphere was maintained. These tasks are by no means easy and it is an exceptional person indeed who can conduct a happy and satisfactory communal billet.

This billet consisted of a very large, old farmhouse, to which a few necessary repairs had been made. There were five families living in it, each made up of a mother, two or more children, and in three instances a father who came occasionally for weekends. The families shared the large kitchen and scullery but each had two rooms completely their own.

The supervisor had interested the families in Victory gardens and as there was ample space around the house, each family could grow sufficient produce for its own use. The Welfare worker pointed out that it had taken two years of careful work, selection of families, con-

stant supervision and direction, but that particular billet was proving satisfactory.

We stopped at several rural schools to talk to the teachers in regard to the London County Council clothing scheme for evacuees, for which teachers were responsible. Considerable difficulty had been experienced in this plan, as the teachers, already busy enough, found the added task of inspecting evacuee children's clothing and ordering replacements an extra burden. On the whole, however, the co-operation of the teachers has been good and has formed a very necessary link between the child away from home and the County Welfare worker who covered a large area.

After my six weeks in Poole I applied for the position of Evacuation Welfare worker at High Wycombe, Bucks, and was accepted. I moved there the end of October and began to familiarize myself with the community in which I was to be working on my own. I was attached to the Borough Evacuation Department and my specific concern was the well being of about three hundred evacuee children who still remained billeted, or in hostels in that area.

There were six women helpers assigned to my part of the work who were paid a small amount for part time service. These women were, for the most part, wives of teachers who had been evacuated to the district with their schools. The helpers did most of the routine visits to billets, watched the cloth-

ing requirements and ordered new things when necessary, took the children to clinics and kept in touch by letter with the parents in London in certain instances.

The Welfare worker's concern was the co-ordinating and directing of the work of these helpers. To her also came all reports of difficulties arising in the billets and requests from other social agencies or the parents for information on individual children. All plans involving the future care of a child, the change of a billet, complaints of ill treatment, misbehaviour, trouble at school, health problems, etc., were referred to the Welfare worker who then investigated the circumstances and tried to work out a satisfactory solution.

As my particular borough, High Wycombe, had become a closed area, no more evacuees were accepted and consequently with the inevitable drifting back to London of the children, the numbers were decreasing rapidly. At the end of my first four months the number of children for whom I was responsible had shrunk to about one hundred and fifty. Approximately seventy-five of these were little, if any, concern, either being with relatives or in very good billets, where in both instances a satisfactory adjustment had been made after nearly three years. A monthly visit by a helper kept a check on any new developments.

In about seventy-five instances there were problems of varying degrees, ranging from the abandoned child, for whom a complete

new plan had to be evolved, to the child whose parents were temporarily unconcerned but who quickly came around when visited, at our request, by a worker from an agency in London.

Another problem—perhaps the greatest latterly—was the finding of new billets. Perhaps the child required a change for his own good, perhaps the circumstances of the foster parents were different and required that the child be moved. Any number of reasons would arise necessitating a replacement. It was becoming increasingly difficult to find billets of any kind, to say nothing of a special type of billet for a particular child needing extra care.

As the number of evacuee children decreased, the efforts of the Evacuation Welfare worker turned to new fields. There were large influxes of war workers to take up jobs in the factories. These boys and girls, men and women, had to be billeted, to be helped, if need be, and provided with some means of recreation. The part of this program of direct concern to the Welfare worker was the difficulties which would arise between the war worker and the householder. It was amazing how well both usually adjusted to each other, but there were times when the worker would not co-operate or was not the type of person who could fit into the household in which she found herself.

On the other hand, some of the householders, weary after three years of sharing their homes, would make the billet definitely unpleasant for the roomer. These problems were gradually being referred to our office, largely through the Factory Welfare worker. She had perhaps found it difficult to arrive at a solution, as her field of work lay specifically with the factory worker and not with the householder, whereas I had a contact with the householder through the Evacuation Department, which did all the billeting.

It was an essential point, in my opinion, that any project such as the Canadian Children's Service should have an elasticity about its set-up which would make it possible for the individual members to develop along the lines indicated by their particular community. It would have been most unwise to limit the type of work in which the Canadian Children's Service social workers could engage, as this would have defeated their usefulness in an ever changing picture, such as exists in any country, particularly in wartime.

A plan has been adopted by the Canadian social workers now in England—organizing a series of conferences every three or four months to promote a feeling of solidarity and to look forward together to the future developments of the Canadian Children's Service.

Building Communities

IT is just two years since we in Wartime Housing Limited started with one table and a hard, uncushioned chair to organize the Department of Tenant Relations.

Today we have twenty-two Counsellors in the field, and expect to have approximately thirty in the near future. By the end of the year, we expect to have Counsellors in towns with a total Wartime Housing population of 50,000.

As of July 30, 1943, we have one hundred and sixty-two active groups in towns where we have Community Counsellors. There are numerous different kinds of groups covering the whole gamut of human experience from pre-natal clinics, well-baby centres, and libraries, supervised play and young people's organizations to garden clubs, home improvement associations, credit unions, study groups and Community Councils.

While lists of figures grow tedious with repetition, the breakdown of the different activities we have sponsored and assisted should serve to correct the impression which still exists in some minds that Community organization is just fun and games.

Of the groups, 40% are attached to national organizations; 17% pertain to Community improvement and welfare; 16% are specifically directed to aid some phase of the war effort; 15% are educa-

A description of how Wartime Housing Limited helps its tenants become part of the community in which they live and keeps them on the war production lines.

LIONEL SCOTT

Director, Tenant Relations, Wartime Housing Limited.

tional and vocational; only 10% each are purely social or sports.¹

It may be worth putting on record here why we operate and how we function.

In the first place, we—Wartime Housing Limited—are landlords; trustees of public money and property. It is therefore our desire to take whatever steps we can to see that this property is cared for and improved.

Secondly, we are not primarily a Housing Company, but rather an organization engaged in a plant staffing job. One of our primary interests therefore is to keep men and women on the production lines. To achieve both these purposes we must provide more than just four walls and a roof. The people who come to our houses are new to the district; often new to the town; in many cases new even to that part of the country. They have been torn up from their friends, family connections and familiar associations. A few people drifting into a town can be absorbed. When they come in lots of hundreds, maybe thousands, existing social agencies are unable to cope with them and they provide a fertile breeding ground for discontent, juvenile delinquency and social discord. This

¹It will be noted that these percentages total slightly over 100% because in a few cases one activity makes several contributions.

results in unrest, high labour turnover and a destructive, unco-operative tenant attitude.

There is another factor which must also be taken into consideration. In most cases, certainly in the beginning, there is a definite resentment and antipathy towards the "newcomers", which has a very definite bearing upon the attitudes and lives of the people who live in our houses. This loneliness, this sense of not belonging, has a demonstrably deteriorating effect upon their morale.

Our job therefore is to help to integrate these families; to help them to become a part of the community in which they live. Because of this, the diversity of subjects we must touch upon is endless.

The work we do with our tenants is based upon democratic principles. The program is in no sense of the word paternalistic; no superimposed programs, no pet projects are foisted upon the people. It is based upon the credo that to enjoy freedom we must accept responsibility, to have privileges we must assume obligations.

Our job is to lead and guide, and to make possible—by certain material and leadership contributions—a rich, balanced, decent and normal community life. The very core of the democratic way of life for which we are fighting lies in healthy, local communities, alive to, and dealing with, local problems, which in their total make up national problems. To keep our developments healthy physically, mentally and socially is our job.

To integrate our people we do not draw lines around them, but reach out into the community, sharing what equipment, facilities and accommodation we possess with those in the immediate neighbourhood, and drawing in the practical assistance of many non-Wartime Housing citizens. We are now co-operating with scores of individuals and thirty-nine different kinds of outside agencies on federal, provincial and local levels.

We have had evidences of this fine spirit from end to end of our land,—men who, after ten hours' work in the shipyards, have shouldered picks and shovels, cross-saws and axes and cleared virgin land into a park so that all might enjoy its benefits; while at the other end of the country another group of men built themselves a small hall out of airplane crates, with some material contributions from the company, and did a very creditable job. Others have raised funds, hundreds of dollars to contribute towards equipment and expenses. Others give their time and skills to teach crafts and technical accomplishments, in supervision, in leadership. Still others are giving of their energy in group work for different forms of activity at many age levels and for both sexes. We have had men who have changed jobs with the help and approval of the head of their company so that they could have more regular free time to work with young people, and who are giving nearly all their free time to this end.

Anyone who has seen, as I have seen these last few months, these

groups of men and women sitting down to tackle community problems, and finding solutions—sound, common sense answers to their problems and difficulties—would surely achieve a fuller realization than exists at present of the significance of this undertaking.

We have done much work with children and with the women in the home, as well as with men. We have specific cases of juvenile delinquency which have been overcome and others which have been prevented through our work.

This is surely work that can be amply justified in dollars and cents, irrespective of the incalculable contribution in terms of human values.

Out of our experience, two components have proved themselves essential; proper staff and proper facilities. These things are imperative.

We are proud of our staff and justly so, and their sincerity, diligence and interest are unquestioned. We must have trained, experienced men and women who know what they are doing, why they are doing it and how to go about it.

The second essential is a meeting place which will provide the minimum requirements for organization. We have been unable to meet these requirements in many places because of the exigencies of war—labour and material shortages, and perhaps the feeling in some quarters that social work, or community organization as we call it, is something we can get along without. We have actually had to

disband groups because we could not find a place for them to work and meet.

We have not been, however, without our triumphs and encouragements. There have been towns where we have received some pretty caustic criticism and there have been individuals who have not been very friendly or co-operative, but almost without exception this attitude has shown a marked and radical change, once our Community Counsellors have started work. This has not been without its effect upon the tenants and those in the immediate environment. Once the proper approach was made, we have received a willing, generous response from those with whom we come in contact, both inside and outside our houses.

As is always the case when pioneering, acceptance and recognition have to be gained the hard way—by proving in actual fact the value of the motivating theory. We started this work believing it to be good, being convinced that it had value; today we have proved this beyond cavil.

During a conversation in one of our developments recently, the following remark was passed. "Your Management has done a wonderful thing in recognizing these human needs and trying to meet them. Just look at this one place: there are classes for expectant mothers, to give the children a chance to be born healthy; there are Well-baby Clinics to guard their health and keep them well; there are properly supervised recreation facilities to train them in

sportsmanship and teamwork, to keep them from mischief and delinquency and to ensure healthy moral and social standards. There are groups for the young people and the adults, the study of community needs and problems. Men and women living and working together for the common community good and really getting

places. I tell you this is a wonderful thing. It is the start of something which I think will grow and grow. You must be proud to be working for such an organization." And I am. It is wonderful work and those of us who are doing the job feel that we are making a definite contribution to the social fabric of our country.

1943 Community Chest Campaigns Make History

Sixteen of the twenty Community Chest fall campaigns reached their objectives and the other four, still incomplete, are around 90%. When the amount raised in these twenty appeals is added to the \$1¼ million collected by eight spring campaigns, the year's total becomes approximately \$6,417,000 — the highest in Canadian Chest history.

20 CAMPAIGNS IN 18 CITIES, AS OF NOVEMBER 24, 1943

<i>City and Name of Campaign</i>	<i>No. of Agencies</i>	<i>Objective</i>	<i>Amount Collected</i>	<i>Percentage of Objective</i>
Edmonton Community Chest.....	27	\$ 98,000	\$ 105,000	107%
Halifax Community Fund.....	21	127,000	*118,000	93%
Hamilton United Home Front.....	27	180,870	188,512	104.2%
Hull, P.Q., Federated Charities.....	7	20,000	20,000	100%
Kingston Community Chest.....	8	32,000	32,435	101.3%
Lachine Federated Charities.....	4	5,000	6,657	133.1%
Lethbridge Community Chest.....	14	43,000	48,200	112%
London Community Chest.....	13	95,000	101,174	106.4%
Montreal—Welfare Federation of Montreal	31	874,000	874,000	100%
Combined Jewish Appeal...	17	583,000	606,534	104%
Fed. of Catholic Charities...	22	223,450	223,573	100%
Niagara Falls—Greater Niagara Community Chest.....	7	25,000	*22,500	90%
Ottawa United Welfare Campaign.....	23	204,000	208,024	102%
Regina Community Chest.....	15	36,000	39,281	109.1%
Saint John United Services Campaign..	6	60,500	60,547	100%
Saskatoon Community Chest.....	14	33,000	36,703	111.2%
Toronto—United Welfare Fund.....	76	\$1,553,226	\$1,604,049	103.2%
Vancouver—Combined Welfare Appeal.	55	501,736	*476,544	95.3%
Victoria—Community Chest and Salvation Army Joint Appeal.....	21	85,000	*75,747	89.1%
Winnipeg—Community Chest of Greater Winnipeg.....	25	325,000	334,727	103%
TOTALS.....	433	\$5,104,782	\$5,182,207	101.1%

*Incomplete.

"THE very essence of democracy is the search for new freedoms by thorough-going individualists who realize there is sufficient advantage in living together to be willing to impose on themselves certain disciplines and responsibilities."

—Henry A. Wallace in *The Price of Freedom*, reprinted in *Recreation*, September, 1943.

Book Review

RURAL CASE WORK

SERVICES. Marjorie J. Smith.

Readers of *WELFARE* will recall that in June 1942 a most thought-provoking and interesting article entitled *Concepts of Case Work and Democracy* by Marjorie J. Smith appeared in this magazine. At that time Miss Smith was on the staff of the University of Chicago, and after a period as faculty member of the Smith College for Social Work, she was persuaded to step over the border and is now the Director of the School of Social Work at the University of British Columbia. Canada is fortunate in securing in its training field leadership from someone as skilled in the technique of case work and whose teaching methods are so acceptable. It is, therefore, with particular pleasure that *WELFARE* has received for review a publication from the Family Welfare Association of America from the pen of Miss Smith.

Rural Case Work Services consists of seven articles dealing with various aspects of case work. Although primarily designed for the workers in rural areas of the United States, the principles which she lays down and the methods which she suggests are completely applicable in the Canadian setting, whether rural or urban, particularly in those parts of the country which are not highly industrialized and well equipped with social and health resources.

The introductory section of her book, which deals with the mean-

ing of case work services, has blended the serious and the humorous in a nice balance through the classic story of the little coloured boy Epaminondas who earned just rebuke from his mother because he failed to adjust his methods of carrying cake, butter and a puppy dog, the inference, of course, being the importance of flexibility in the case work plan, and the adjustment to the individual's particular and personal needs.

Miss Smith proceeds to consider the case work service to individuals and families: in the protection of the children still in the care of their parents; in child placing adjustments; eligibility for relief and community organization; as well as dealing with case work services in the public field. Her case illustration of the success attending the efforts of the country worker to secure the co-operation of his Uncle William in providing a foster home for Leslie, the boy who had appeared in juvenile court, and for whom the worker had received permission to secure a foster home, in place of admission to a reform school, provides an example and incentive to many home finders who become discouraged over efforts to place with relatives, or who disapprove of such a program.

No case working agency should be without a copy of Miss Smith's book.

N.L.

Rural Case Work Services, by Marjorie J. Smith. Published by the Family Welfare Association of America. Price 50 cents.

Added to the Council Library

BOOKS

- The Dawn of Ampler Life.*
Charlotte Whitton, C.B.E.
(To be reviewed in January
WELFARE).
The Parents' Manual.
Anna W. M. Wolf.
Criminal Careers.
Glueck and Glueck.
The Community and Social Wel-
fare. Cecil Clare North.

PAMPHLETS

- Children's Bureau Commission on*
Children in Wartime.

Behaviour Problems. Elsa Casten-
dyck, Children's Bureau.

Training Program for Child Care
Volunteers. Children's Bureau.

Children in Three Case Work Set-
tings. Family Welfare Associa-
tion of America.

Rural Case Work Services. Mar-
jorie J. Smith, Family Welfare
Association of America.

Proceedings of Case Work Insti-
tute. Welfare Council of Toronto
and District.

About People

Further transfers from social work to the Armed Services include Wren Betty Kennedy, formerly case worker with the Winnipeg Family Bureau, and Private Katherine Inkster of the Ottawa Welfare Bureau.

* * *

Mr. E. Bertram Rowe, a graduate of the Toronto School of Social Work and formerly with Defence Industries Limited at Nobel, has accepted the position of Superintendent of Child Welfare with the Children's Aid Society of Regina.

* * *

Mr. Evariste Choquette, formerly director of the social services of the Jeunesse Ouvrière Catholique, has joined the staff of the Conseil des Oeuvres, Montreal, to become assistant to Father Andre-M. Guillemette.

Miss M. Lalonde, a graduate of the Montreal School of Social Work, and who has been on the staff of the Bureau d'Assistance aux Familles, Montreal, for the last five years, has recently taken charge of personnel services of the Slater Shoe Company plant in Montreal.

* * *

Miss Marietta Stevenson, Assistant Director of the American Public Welfare Association and Editor of *Public Welfare*, has resigned from the staff of the Association to undertake a new and challenging work at the University of Illinois. She has been appointed professor of social administration and will have the major responsibility for developing a new curriculum in social work at the University.



The Canadian Welfare Council

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